

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1886.

THE TRIAL OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE "NORMANTON."

Few trials have excited more general interest throughout the Far East than that of Captain Drake, who was master of the ill-fated steamer *Normanton* at the time she foundered. There is an unfounded but well-observed law of honour amongst seamen that the captain should be the last man to leave a sinking ship, and that the first lives to be saved are those of any women and children there may be on board. The annals of the sea are rich in records of cases in which not only those in command but whole bodies of men have nobly and calmly faced death in obedience to this law. Captain Drake did not obey it. He left his ship while there were twenty-five helpless native passengers huddled together in the alley-ways and while there were still some of his officers and crew on board. The chief officer gave it in his evidence that he called out to the boat in which the Captain was—"Are you going to leave us?" The reply is said to have been "All right, we are coming back." It would seem that the Captain had expected these men to get off in another boat, but it is clear he did not wait to see them safely away, while as to the Japanese passengers, they were altogether abandoned at their boat after a more or less perfunctory warning of their danger and direction to get into the boats in the early part of the period between the ship's striking the rock and her foundering. For some reason they did not act on this warning, and no attempt was made to pass them into the boats by force. Indeed it was only the passengers in one alley-way that were warned; those in the other were not spoken to at all. From first to last, from the captain downwards, we are unable to find in the circumstances attending this melancholy wreck one single trace of heroism. Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost seems to have been the uppermost idea of one and all. The circumstances under which the passengers were abandoned were such that the Japanese Government instituted a prosecution for manslaughter against Captain Drake, and the case came on for trial at Yokohama, in Her Majesty's Supreme Court for Japan, before Mr. Justice HANNAN and a jury. It was proved there had been culpable neglect on the part of the accused, and a verdict of guilty was returned with a recommendation to mercy on the ground "of the difficulties of the position in which the captain was placed, aggravated by the fact of the engineers having left the ship in the port life-boat, thereby diminishing the means of saving life at his command, and also by the unwillingness, if not actual resistance, offered by the Japanese passengers to the efforts made to get them out of the alley-way towards the boats." Upon this the judge passed the nominal sentence of three months' imprisonment. The indignation against Captain Drake which was felt and expressed before the trial has since changed to sympathetic pity, and not even the veracious papers which were the most pronounced in their demand for the prosecution find fault with the lightness of the sentence. It is not difficult to understand this change of sentiment. It is felt that conviction on such a charge is in itself a terrible punishment, and that anything more is unnecessary. Captain Drake has lost everything, including his character, not through any crime committed out of evil intention, but through an absence of nerve and a loss of self-possession at a critical moment. It is impossible not to commiserate the victim of such an overwhelming misfortune. Moral weakness is indeed much more to be pitied than physical weakness—and it is to moral weakness that Captain Drake owes his misfortune, for we cannot think that in any period of calm reflection before the wreck he could for a moment have entertained the idea that in circumstances such as those which actually occurred he would go away and leave his passengers to drown. But we cannot allow our sympathy with Captain Drake to obscure our sense of the justice of his conviction. When it was pleaded before a certain judge that a thief who was charged before him was subject to kleptomania, the judge replied that that was a disease which was his business to cure. So when a wave of moral courage is displayed by men in a responsible position the great tribunals of public opinion, and in some cases as in that of Captain Drake, a regularly constituted legal tribunal, deals with the disease, for such it is, by pronouncing sentence on its victim. In the Army and Navy a man who deserts his post at a time of danger is dealt with in a very summary way, and in the mercantile marine, although there is not the same machinery of discipline, devotion to duty is no less expected from its officers. And it is well that it should be so; for the fear of incurring dishonour, if not legal punishment, calls in all the other powers of a man's mind to assist his courage, if he should happen to be weak in that quality. Our readers will probably recollect the tale of the two young officers sent on a dangerous expedition. "Why, you are afraid," said one to the other, who happened to be of a nervous temperament and showed it in his carriage. "Yes, I am," replied the one addressed, "and if you were half as much afraid as I am you would run away."

So much of gloom still remains, till April next, and though we must not be disappointed if our proportion of failures should be large, yet on account of the examination being a novelty to all our pupils, and partly from the short time for preparation through the syllabus not reaching us till May, yet we are hopeful that even in spite of these difficulties we may have a fair amount of passes—honours we can scarcely look for. In this case we are sure of that, the hard and diligent work necessary for the Cambridge Local Examinations has been most beneficial to the candidates. Each boy's work will be compared now, not with that of the school-followers, but with that of the thousand competitors, and the result will be known.

Some good news still remains,

When death who lies "thou must,"

The youth replies "I can."

But when a man is tried and found wanting under circumstances such as those in which Captain Drake was placed, terrible is the penalty. "After all," says the *Japan Mail*, "it may not unfairly be said that his chief fault was failure to exhibit qualities which, not discouraging, the vice, for the sake of revenue, the absence of any state of things requiring so 'dangerous' and more than hardly conveys a correct idea. There are doubtful remedies; and the moral emotion

between ringing emphatic praise and simply remaining without that praise, but between the heroic and dishonour. Such is the position in which every soldier on a field of battle is placed; such is the position in which the captain of a sinking ship often finds himself; exposure to danger is incidental to the profession of both. If a man break down at such a moment he is more to be pitied than a man overtaken with sudden death or any other conceivable misfortune.

GAMBLING IN HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

Many months ago a Commission was appointed in Hongkong to inquire into the alleged corruption of the Police Force by the keepers of gambling agencies. The report of that Commission has never been published, but several cases of corruption have been fully proved, and that it exists, at least in the Chinese section of the Force, is beyond all doubt. It would be interesting and useful to know if the Commission were able to ascertain to what extent it exists, and whether it is wholly confined to the Chinese. Our attention has been called to this subject by the appearance of the report of a Commission appointed in the Straits Settlements to enquire into the question of public gaming and lotteries. The Commission consisted of thirteen members, and their report is signed by the number, three also adding riders. Naturally the extent to which the honesty of the Police Force was affected by the gambling system formed part of the inquiry. The Commission, and it appears that the Manila lottery is quite likely to distinguish this class of lottery from the others—such as the lottery held by the Wahway or higher lotteries fully conducted, except that it often reaches a class higher in the scale, and that it is not for the benefit of the Government, but for reproductive purposes. Your Committee of enquiry is quite anxious to distinguish this class of lottery from the Wahway or higher lotteries fully conducted, except that it often reaches a class higher in the scale, and that it is not for the benefit of the Government, but for reproductive purposes. Persons of this class may be tempted to commit thefts in order to obtain money to gamble with, but the stakes laid within these houses are comparatively small and the thefts committed by their frequenters, so far as they are induced by gambling, are probably also small. But the so-called clubs reach another class, such as clerks and persons in positions of trust, who may thereby be induced to declare illegal and void, and subject to a penalty of five times the amount of the fine, with a small sum of money, a ticket which, when a person would purchase in Manila for the lottery keeper or agent there—an evil but comparatively a small one and trifling in itself—any legitimate lottery—but it would prevent such being brought to the shores of the public, and among them Government servants, as is now done; and by destroying the local agency, would reduce transactions in these to the attainable minimum.

Mr. TROTTER, in his rider to the report, says:—"I think the evidence taken before the Commission is convincing proof that two or three *kongba* levying subscriptions from the gaming-houses to bribe the Police to abstain from arresting them; and in Penang for the heads of the gaming-houses to employ an agent or agents for that purpose. In both places informers were frequently employed for more readily reaching the Police and obstructing or delaying the execution of warrants. . . . To what degree corruption has extended, it is of course impossible for your Commissioners to report with any exactitude; but of the truth of the proposition that it has been largely successful where necessary amongst the lower ranks of the Force, and has reached the Inspector class in many instances, they have no doubt." Mr. O'CROXON, in his rider to the report, says:—"I think the evidence taken before the Commission is convincing proof that some of the subordinate officers are not trustworthy, and have been living much above their means. This latter is generally based upon by the Police themselves as a very suspicious circumstance when giving their evidence in a criminal case." Mr. TROTTER, in another rider, says:—"If the evidence taken by the Commission is to be relied on, I think the corruption of the Police Force has extended beyond the Inspector class. We have evidence that it reached the rank of Chief Inspector, and the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police; and I draw attention to the point, for it bears on the construction of the Force, and the questionable policy of promoting from the ranks to any grade higher than that of Inspector." For many years past we have been accustomed to look upon the honesty of the European branch of the Hongkong Police Force as practically above suspicion, but the discovery of such widespread corruption amongst the Force of the neighbouring colony cannot fail to suggest doubts as to whether we have not been living in a fool's paradise. In fairness to the Police Force, therefore, as well as to the public, the report of the Hongkong Commission ought to be published. The fact of keeping it back is in itself calculated to arouse suspicion that it discloses a state of things the Government does not wish to have made public, though what is to be gained by concealing it we fail to see."

Turning to the question of gambling itself, the Singapore Commissioners are of opinion that amongst a people so addicted to gambling as the Chinese it is impracticable to suppress the vice, and that "the limit of present expectation should be to reduce the practice to a minimum, by such a reduction as, whilst by difficulties and penalties it discouraged and confined the opportunities of the determined gambler, would also withdraw from temptation that great class of persons who would not gamble unless the process were easy of access or the temptation brought to their doors or so put in their way as to make it irresistible." In considering the various measures by which this end is to be arrived at, they reject the scheme of a gambling farm, on the ground that whilst some advantages attach to this method—that of reducing temptations to Police corruption, and the amount of cheating—it fails in the essential element of discouraging and checking the practices of determined gamblers and brings to the door of the great mass of the population vice which, if it had to be pursued under penalties pretty certain in their infliction, would be generally let alone. There are also, the report says, "the objections of 'encouraging, or certainly not discouraging, the vice, for the sake of revenue; and certain seasons these clubs are used for public gaming, and this may be said to be leading object of one or more of these clubs.' Our Commissioners, however, do not consider that the police of some of their officials in the

Government is bold to imply. For our own part, suppression being impossible, we fail to see why control should not be resorted to. We have yet to learn that the evils to the community at large attending the gambling farm in Macao are greater than those which attend the illegal and surreptitious gambling which goes on in Hongkong, while there is certainly an absence of the loss of life which frequently occurs in Hongkong when gambling houses are raided, and also an absence of the main source of corruption in the Police Force. However, we are quite prepared to see the Government go on attempting impossibilities for years before it comes back to this common-sense method of dealing with the question. The Singapore Commission recommend further amendment of the law, to the effect that a householder ought to be compelled to give security against future gambling when his house has been convicted of having been used as a gambling house, and that possession of a lottery ticket should be made presumptive evidence of having a share in the conduct of a lottery. And, touching lotteries, we note that the Commission take a very different view of the Manila lottery than that taken by the Legislative Council of Hongkong when the matter was discussed in the early part of this year. The following is a paragraph

from the report:—

Your Commissioners did not think their labor would be complete without an inquiry into the extent to which these lotteries were used by the public, and particularly by the Chinese. The result of this was—some one thousand tickets a month, seems to them such as to call for the attention of the Government, but for repression of the Peking authorities, unless they wish to interfere with them to drift until *non causa bellum* is developed. As to the mischief done in the Chinese so-called clubs—to which any one of outward respectability can gain admission—it is probably greater than that done by the public gambling houses of the class which the Police raid when they become aware of their existence. The latter are frequented by persons without credit who can only lose the amount of money which they are actually possessed. Persons of this class may be tempted to commit thefts in order to obtain money to gamble with, but the stakes laid within these houses are comparatively small and the thefts committed by their frequenters, so far as they are induced by gambling, are probably also small. But the so-called clubs reach another class, such as clerks and persons in positions of trust, who may thereby be induced to declare illegal and void, and subject to a penalty of five times the amount of the fine, with a small sum of money, a ticket which, when a person would purchase in Manila for the lottery keeper or agent there—an evil but comparatively a small one and trifling in itself—any legitimate lottery—but it would prevent such being brought to the shores of the public, and among them Government servants, as is now done; and by destroying the local agency, would reduce transactions in these to the attainable minimum.

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In conclusion, I would submit that all legislation on this subject should tend to prohibit the establishment of gambling clubs to be called, to the risk as to the poor, to Europeans and Native. For ourselves, we see no harm in buying a ticket either in the Manila lottery or the *tee fa* lottery, but we do see a great deal of harm in the Legislative Councillors saying "Oh, we want to buy Manila lottery tickets ourselves, therefore we will not make their clubs illegal, but it must be made illegal for a cedula to buy a ticket in a Chinese lottery." This is virtually what has been said in the Legislative Council. By no process of reasoning can any distinction of morality be made out between the Manila and the *tee fa* lotteries, yet the one is declared illegal, apparently because it is patronised by Chinese, and the other legal, avowedly because it is patronised by Europeans.

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INTIMATION.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1886.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and all individuals by whom communications are received are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour no supply is limited.

BIRTHS.

At Tientsin, on the 10th December, Mrs. E. Readers, of twins.

At Kinkiang, on the 10th December, the wife of Paul H. King, of a son.

At Canton, on the 11th December, the wife of Mrs. George Ward, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 16th December, the wife of E. M. Oxley, of a son.

At St. Broadwater, Shanghai, on the 18th December, Mrs. Thomas Wain, of a daughter.

At the Glass Works, West Point, on the 24th Inst., the wife of G. R. Baldwin, of a daughter. (2403)

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th December, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by Rev. Mr. Morgan, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Wigram, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Haughton, to CAROLINE THOMAS, C. M. S., Haughton, from the manse, Bowditch, Lees.

At St. Bins Buildings, on the 21st December, by Rev. Mr. Chapman, Isaacson, Rector, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman, J. A. Pollock, younger son of Capt. Rout, Lowe, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

On the 20th December, at No. 11, Pray East, the infant daughter of J. H. Gaskins. (2404)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 28TH, 1886.

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, replying to an inquiry by the Singapore Chamber as to whether it would be disposed to co-operate with the latter in taking steps to urge upon the Imperial Government the expediency of coining a British trade dollar for use in the English colonies in the East, said:—"The subject is one of special interest to the mercantile community of this Colony, and although it has been previously discussed by this Chamber, the question was again considered at a meeting of the Committee held yesterday, and I am directed to state, in reply to your letter, that this Chamber will be happy to join with yours in again submitting the proposal to the Home Government, leaving it, however, to the discretion of the members of your Chamber to adopt any particular course of action in this matter which they may think expedient." The Singapore Chamber has taken steps in the matter, and so effectively that a resolution in favour of the coining of a British dollar has been passed in the Legislative Council, being warmly supported by the Government. We have not yet heard, however, that the Hongkong Chamber has done anything further than the proposal. The subject is, as stated in the letter above quoted, one of special interest to the mercantile community of this colony. The *Singapore Free Press*, noticing the recent discussion in the English colonies, held yesterday, and I am directed to state, in reply to your letter, that this Chamber will be happy to join with yours in again submitting the proposal to the Home Government, leaving it, however, to the discretion of the members of your Chamber to adopt any particular course of action in this matter which they may think expedient."

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We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Mathews & Co.) that the Norddeutsche Lloyd's steamer *Neser*, with the German mail of the 30th November, left Singapore yesterday at 5 p.m. for this port.

The son of Admiral Wu, who shot a weasel at dinner recently, has the *Echo* we have been brought over to Foochow, and our contemporary hopes later on to be able to report the result of the trial of his case.

The *N. C. Daily News* says he United States Government have re-established the Ningpo Consulate, and Mr. T. F. Curtis has been appointed Consul. He arrived at Shanghai on the 21st December from the United States.

Referring to the visit of Mr. Drummond to Tokyo, it is said by the Tokyo papers that he has to report to the Chinese Minister on the result of the failure of the negotiations. The Chinese Minister will apply to the Peiping Government for fresh instructions.

The following fact, highly creditable to the Chinese gentlemen of Shanghai, is mentioned by the *Courier*:—"There has been over \$1,000 contributed, without solicitation, by the Chinese people of Shanghai for the sufferers by the recent earthquake at Charleston, South Carolina." We direct attention to a notice to mariners on the front page intimating the removal of lights and buoys which have hitherto marked the danger of piles and sunken junks forming the barrier at the entrance of the river Yangtze, Ningpo. The whole channel is announced as now open to navigation.

The name of M. Constant, the French Minister to Peking, was mentioned in connection with the succession to the office of Resident-General in *Anglon*, on the death of M. Paul Bert, but was set aside on the ground that the only small minister in the dock yesterday, and for trifling offences not worth reporting. Yesterday, being Boxing Day, was also observed as a holiday, and we believe there were many picnics, but the most appropriate thing for the season is the Christmas Tree which was set up in the Police Barracks. All these meetings were addressed to the knowledge of their stockholders. There is large scope for improvement there. As to China it is hardly becoming that we have to express an opinion to you, which better informed men than us can do.

The National Improvement Company directed its agents to the Chinese Minister to Peking, to inform him that it was not safe to proceed to the authorities in a short time.

Arrangements have been made (says the *Japan Gazette*) for the construction of the proposed Kurobe and Hinomaki railway. Mr. Iwasa Yano and a few merchants in Osaka having agreed to supply the necessary capital. An application for permission to build the line will be forwarded to the authorities in a short time.

Mr. Henry Roberts, when announcing in the *Intransigent* the death of M. Paul Bert, cynically asks, "Is it likely that he should die in his place, and odds that he should die in his bed?" It is remarkable that he will be succeeded by a member of his Embassy." The *Lead and Copper Review* gives an unqualified denial to this statement or which it says there is not a semblance of foundation in fact.

The number of Chinese resident in the Philippines according to a return which has been presented as the basis of their taxation during the quinquennial period 1880-81 to 1885-86, is 43,538 of whom 37,408 are men, 179 women, and 5,575 minors, the remaining 89 being persons who are exempt from taxation and whose sex is not given. Of the total number 27,364 are resident in the provinces of Manila.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—"The proposed scheme for laying a submarine cable between Kagoshima and *Kitanawa* had been temporarily abandoned owing to the want of capital in the hands of the authority in charge of telegraphs, but owing to the military authorities' being in a position to make up the deficiency, they have now got the cable ready for laying. The engine and car returned to *Tsung-jing*. At a quarter past three on the same afternoon a car went off the lines close to the bridge near the *Sailors' Home* and a other car was stopped and traffic interrupted. The whole train was then stopped and it is said that police will be given what it is to be remedied.

It would seem that the local officials at Tientsin have become impressed, by what they have seen in the foreign settlement, with the advantage of macadamising their roads. Some time ago they adopted this system on the roads connecting the settlement with the city, and with such good results that, according to the *Chinese Times*, it may now go into juncos right through the native city and beyond. The improvement is especially apparent to the carriers, who forsake other roads for those which are macadamised, and have increased the loads of their vehicles from five or six hundred catties upwards of one thousand catties. The authorities, however, are "highly indignant" at the complaisance thus paid to the excellence of their work, and a proclamation has been issued in which it is stated that great damage is being done to the highway, besides which the increased traffic causes obstruction at home, and the chances of obtaining a British dollar to supersede the present mixed and unsatisfactory currency may be proportionately diminished.

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that took and arrived at Belgrade, where they have been cordially received by Prince Milos, BULGARIA AND THE PRINCE OF MINGRELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4th December.

The Circular of the Porte urges an understanding with the Powers respecting the Bulgarian question, and recommends the Mingrelia Prince for the Bulgarian Throne.

SOPHIA, 7th December.

The Bulgarian Regency in reply to a circular issued by the Porte, states that Bulgaria will never accept Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as Prince of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian deputation has been cordially received at Buda Posh and Vienna.

BULGARIA AND THE DANEMARIES.

BRUSSELS, 4th December.

L. Noël (Minister of War) says Russia does not demand Constantinople, but the Sultan should guarantee their inviolability, as would then be a most faithful ally of Turkey.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 1st December.

General Kaufman arrived to-day from Constantinople. It is reported that M. Lobanoff will replace M. Desjardins as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE RELIEF EXPEDITION TO THE BOSPHORUS.

WASHINGTON, 3rd December.

"A private relief expedition will shortly start to secure the delivery of the Eman Bey, a German who with three thousand Egyptians is still holding out for the Egyptian Government at Wadi Lay, forty miles south of Gondokoro in the Sudan. The expedition, which will not be of military character, will be commanded either by Mr. Henry M. Stanley or Mr. Johnson, the explorer. Both the British and the Egyptian Governments will support it."

THE AMERICAN FISHERY QUESTION.

HALIFAX, 3rd December.

The Canadian Admiralty Court has confirmed the American fishing cruiser "Highland Light" for violating Canadian regulations.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, 4th December.

The Report of the Hon. D. Manning (Secretary of Treasury), to Congress states that it is inopportune to summon a Conference on the Silver question; it advocates suspension of silver coinage in America while England and others are deciding, and urges the repeal of the commercial clauses of silver by the United States Treasury, suspending its readiness that the United States should join France, Germany and England in free coinage of silver and gold at jointly fixed rates.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, 6th December.

President Cleveland in his Message to the Congress, expresses regret at the action taken by the Canadian officials in the cases that have arisen out of the violation of the Fishery laws, and states that the recent raid between the United States and Great Britain must have been imperilled, but he hopes that before the end of the session negotiations with England on the subject will result in a settlement acceptable to both countries.

Adhering to the excess of Revenue, he recommends the readjustment of taxation, but not to change the present policy of collecting chief revenue from the importation of goods. The President then says, two hundred and forty-five millions of dollars have been coined under the collector's act, and that, despite the efforts to put them in circulation, eighty millions remain in the Treasury.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF THE SILVER COINAGE.—The Chindwin Columns are in hot pursuit of the silver coinage, he says, strengthened by the significant increase in the Export of Gold during the past year. The more silver that is distributed among the people, the greater becomes the duty of the Government to protect it from disaster.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

MANDALAY, 8th November.

The Chinwain Columns are in hot pursuit of him, but His Majesty still stands in the same jungle.

The Column is on its way to the Ruby Mines, encountering a band of three hundred Sioux, near Kyaukkyi. After some sharp, close fighting the enemy were repelled with loss.

MANDALAY, 1st December.

General Oo wires that Colonel Deeds, of the Ridge Brigade (Prince Conner's Own) has been severely wounded, while reconnoitring near Mindon.

MANDALAY, 3rd December.

The column on its way to the Ruby Mines has re-completed Sayagand, without opposition.

General Chayey has arrived here to discuss the military situation.

HEZHNAZ, 2nd December.

A party under Moung Shway Fay, Mook of Ranong, yesterday took Hoi Shway Toe of Taungoo, and captured two guns, a number of dacoits, and a party have captured two dacoits named Ngap Pya and Shway Kyai. Both Sui and Shway Kyai have gone south with about forty following.

PRONE 2nd December.

The Police Sergeant five constables started after a gang of fifteen dacoits, who were reported to be operating in the neighbourhood of Shinswey on the Irrawaddy Valley Railway. They were overtaking the gang, and killing the leader Boi Myat. Several of his followers were wounded, and five muskets and a quantity of provisions captured.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Dantors*, Mr. from Saigon.—14 Chinese.

Per *Pandore*, Mr. from Tees, do.—Europeans and Chinese.

Per *Olympia*, str. from Bangkok.—12 Chinese.

Per *Tesiot*, str. from Saigon.—66 Chinese.

Per *Amoy*, str. from Shanghai.—Dr. Dean, and Mr. T. S. McShane, and 26 Chinese.

Per *Hamata*, str. from Manila.—Messrs. Blodget, Lebedev, and D. J. O. Jones and daughter, and 111 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yankee*, str. for Shanghai.—Mrs. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bercevo, Mr. E. C. Ozork, and one Chinese.

Per *Emeralde*, str., for Amoy, &c.—Masters E. L. Woodin, and 26 Chinese.

Per *Orion*, str. from Hongkong.—Mr. Colombo—Masters J. D. Tillett and J. H. Gray.

Per *London*—Mr. S. J. Johnson, for Singapore.—4 Chinese. From Shanghai.—For Alexandria.—Mr. Ch. Radolph. For Bremen.—Mr. and Miss Rosenbaum, and Mr. G. Weiss.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Tzecong*, from Shanghai 23rd December, reports had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather.

The Danish steamer *Adria* from Haiphong 22nd December, and Hoihow 24th, report had fresh monsoon and clear weather.

The Dutch steamer *Bastam*, from Amoy 25th December, reports had fresh N.E. and E.N.E. winds, a rather calm sea and a bright sky.

The German steamer *Deutzen*, from Saigon 18th December, reports from 20th to 23rd strong N.W. gale with very high seas; from thence to port fresh N.E. monsoon.

The British steamer *Priam* from London and Singapore 16th December, reports from Singapore experienced strong head winds increasing to heavy gales with furious squalls and high seas continuing the whole way.

The German steamer *China*, from Bangkok 17th December, reports from Banpok to Cape Padar light N.W. breeze, from thence to S.E. side of Paracels from 21st to 24th heavy N.W. gales with a high rough sea; and N.W. and N.E. on the east side of Paracels to 29th, N.E. had hard gales from N.E. after that moderate N.E. and N.N.E. monsoon.

The British steamer *Formosa*, from Taiwanfo, 23rd December, and Amoy 24th, reports from Taiwanfo to Amoy had a strong N.E.N.W. gale with a high rough sea; from thence to port had moderate N.W. winds, and in through the straits of Taiwanfo Chang John Pitts. In Amoy H.M.S. *Surprise*, str. *Musica*, *Chintzay*, and *Ephraim*, loading for New York.

The British steamer *Tesiot*, from Saigon 18th December, reports experienced a gale, increasing to a high gale, N.E. and N.W. winds, with high waves, and a high swell; and in through the straits of Taiwanfo Chang John Pitts. In Amoy H.M.S. *Surprise*, str. *Musica*, *Chintzay*, and *Ephraim*, loading for New York.

The British steamer *Formosa*, from Taiwanfo, December, reports from Banpok to Cape Padar light N.W. breeze, from thence to S.E. side of Paracels from 21st to 24th heavy N.W. gales with a high rough sea; and N.W. and N.E. on the east side of Paracels to 29th, N.E. had hard gales from N.E. after that moderate N.E. and N.N.E. monsoon.

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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in RICHMOND TERRACE.

Apply to JOHN WILMOTT,

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888. [1849]

TO LET.

A N OFFICE on the 1st Floor of No. 43, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to DENNYS & MOSSOP,

Solicitors.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1888. [1849]

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEG CHAMBERS."

No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [1888]

TO LET.

DEATCHED HOUSE, Bonham Road 5 rooms.

GODOWN, Pray. East.

Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS,

Hongkong, 8th December, 1888. [1888]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES known as the P. O. Old Offices lately in the occupation of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For Further Particulars, apply to the Under-signed.

E. L. WOODIN,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1888. [1888]

TO LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1889.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & CO. on the Praya and Pedder Street. The First and Second Floors will be let in Flats, Single Rooms, or in suites at Offices.

The GROUND FLOOR which has hitherto been occupied by Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO. as a Shop, will be let complete, subdivided to meet the requirements.

All can be taken for a year or less.

For Further Particulars, apply to W. KEEFOOT HUGHES,

Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1888. [1888]

TO LET.

Rooms in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [1889]

CH. U. N. L. E. E. DRAPERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS, MILLINERS, TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS.

No. 3, LINDSEY TERRACE. [1888]

THE Chief RABBI IN TRIBUNALS having commenced GADALAH CEBY LA ZAPZOON to search and to bring out to China for the distinct purpose of raising a Subscription for the Famine Charitable Fund to relieve the starving sufferers, a great number of Jews expelled from the Russian territory who took shelter in their mother land, he called forward appeal to the inhabitants of Hongkong and other countries to contribute with liberal donations towards the immediate relief of the sufferers. Such deeds on the standard of human charity could only bring the blessing of the Almighty over his creatures, and those whose tender hearted feeling may have controlled the calamity which befell their fellow creatures would find it but soothing to be useful in alleviating them in their distresses. Any such donations should be sent to Mr. J. E. DEA. DAY, Agent of Messrs. E. D. SASOON & CO. who is kind enough to submit himself with the collection.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1888. [1888]

T I M B E R.

The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. A. ABRAHAMSON & CO. Sandakan, British North Borneo, are now prepared to submit for inspection Samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

GIB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1888. [1888]

CUTTER, PALMER & CO.

The well known Wine Shippers to China, Of LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAROCHE, KURKURACHE, &c.

Their Representatives in China—

Messrs. JADEINE, MATHERSON & CO. Hongkong.

SIMPSONS & CO. and

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the Wines and Spirits consigned to their care by this well-known house.

CHARLETS, Mount, Larose, St. Julian

Made, both in Quarts & Pints.

"INVALIDS" & AMOBOSO, SHERRY,

MANZANILLA SHERRY—dry & sweet.

WHITE SEAL SHERRY—very popular.

China in consequence of its softness and purity.

These Sherries are also shipped in jars

containing 5 gallons.

"INVALIDS" FORM, a most agreeable wine, packed in small bottles.

SCOTT WHISKIES—several sorts, viz.—

In square bottles—Napier Johnstone's.

In round bottles—C. P. & Co.'s "Heart

labelled."

In round bottles—The celebrated Gladstire

IRISH WHISKY—the best.

COGNAC—The popular—^{now} more

expensive, because of low exchange.

Quality, the next best and not a bad

substitute for Star.

Quality, of equal value to Hennessy and

cheaper.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF, GODOWN AND CARGO-BOAT COMPANY.

THIS Company will receive STEAMERS and

SAILING VESSELS alongside their

WRAVES at Land, and Store

GENERAL CARGOES in FIRST CLASS GODOWNS at 90 Cents per ton weight or

tonnage, including 3000 Days Free

Storage, for Wharf Craft under \$75 feet.

Wharfage for Craft under 375 feet, \$60.00

over 375 feet, \$75.00.

and also Undertake the Re-shipment, delivery

into Craft alongside the Wharves, or at any of the principal receiving places on this side of S at 8 Cents per package.

F. P. R.

One of the Company's Steam Launches will

Run Daily (Sundays included) starting punctually from Peader's Wharf and convey Passengers to and fro FREE OF CHARGE.

LEAVES KOWLOON at 6:15 A.M., 7:15, 7:45,

8:15, 9:00, 10:45, 11:00, 12:30, 1:00 P.M., 2:00,

3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00 and 11:30,

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